

CLINTON B. FISK.

In Memoriam of a Brave Man and Consistent Prohibitionist.

Rest, noble heart, thy work is done;  
Thy fight well fought, thy race well run,  
And thou hast kept the faith.  
Too soon thy conflicts all are o'er,  
And thou hast gained the golden shore  
Victorious over death.

Thou wast a peerless champion, strong  
For right against all sin and wrong.  
Ne'er did thy courage fail.  
Thy gallant bark o'er troubled seas  
Steered straight for port, 'mid summer breeze  
Or winter's whistling gale.

Yet kinder heart did never beat.  
To help faint souls 'mid noonday heat  
Was thy supreme delight;  
And when thou wielded keenest blade  
In hottest strife all undismayed,  
Thy face with smiles was bright.

We who yet linger 'mid the throng  
Where right contends with giant wrong  
Shrine thee in grateful love,  
And swear, in memory of thee,  
To right eternal loyalty  
Until we meet above.

—R. L. Bruce.

Springfield, Vt., July 12, 1890.

NEW YORKERS ARE HEAVY DRINKERS.

They Drink 47,000,000 Gallons and Spend \$70,000,000 for Liquor Every Year.

New Yorkers are good drinkers. They succeed in disposing of 47,000,000 gallons of liquor, beer and wine in a single year. The average drink is a gill, say, making 1,504,000,000 drinks.

If the big Croton reservoir at Forty-second street were filled with such beverages, New Yorkers would empty it nearly two and one-half times during a year.

If the big Central park reservoir, having a capacity of 200,000,000 gallons, should be filled with liquor, beer and wine, the consumers in the cities of New York and Brooklyn and the state of New Jersey would empty it in two years.

New Yorkers spend over \$70,000,000 every year for liquor, beer and wine. There are in the city 7,787 places licensed to sell alcoholic drinks. In order to exist, the smallest one of these places must sell at least \$10 worth of drinks a day.

Many of the best bars take in \$125 to \$150 a day. At the Hoffman house, where one has to pay fancy prices to bask in the smiles of classic art, the receipts are fully \$500 a day.

No bar can pay its way through the receipts for beer alone. It is the hard stuff that brings in the profit. While a saloon would soon go to the wall if it depended on the sale of beer alone, there are numerous gardens, like the Atlantic, Volks and Theiss', that thrive almost solely from the beer receipts. In the gardens the glasses are smaller, and twenty are sold where one is drawn from behind the bar in a saloon.

Averaging all the bars in town, they take in about \$25 a day, or a combined total of \$70,000,000 a year.

"You can divide the consumption of wine, liquor and beer," said a well informed wholesale dealer to The Journal reporter, "into the following proportions: Wine, \$1; beer, \$20; distilled liquors, \$30."

Estimating from these proportions there are expended by New Yorkers at the licensed liquor places every year \$1,700,000 for wine, \$17,000,000 for beer and \$51,000,000 for distilled liquors.

"Then to this," continued The Journal's informant, "you must add at least \$2,000,000 spent in wines, beer and liquor at the groceries. But for calculation your round figure of \$70,000,000 is sufficient."

The wine consumed by New Yorkers, from cheap clarets to the best champagnes, will cost on an average \$3.50 a gallon, the beer 80 cents a gallon and the liquor \$2 a gallon. So we consume every year 680,000 gallons of wine, 21,250,000 gallons of beer and 25,500,000 gallons of distilled liquors.

Then think of the millions of dollars that are expended to make the saloon look attractive.—New York Journal.

FILCHING THE FARMERS.

The Railroad and Elevator Steal of Grain That Is Called Shrinkage.

The farmer is the victim of many men's wiles, and he submits with a degree of patience that would be eminently commendable were it not that his submission to extortions, robbery and every available form of craft and trickery is a wrong to his wife and children in that it contributes to the piling on of the amount of his mortgage and other indebtedness. Now and then chafing under his burden, he threatens vengeance upon his adversary, but changes his mind before he comes up with him.

"In no one thing, yes, in no dozen things, is the farmer so outrageously wronged as in the single matter of getting his grain to a market," said one who is in position to know whereof he speaks. "I tell you there is no industry so loosely conducted as the immense grain business of the west; but, shambling as it is, it is carefully seen to that all is done to the profit of the railroads and grain elevators, and to the damage of the dealer, and consequently to the farmer; for the dealer is very careful to see to it that all the gouging done him by the railroads and elevators is placed in his expense account, and the bill charged up to the farmers in the way of light weights, low grading or in some manner or other."

"A big kick was raised in this state, and laws were passed which I suppose were designed to be effectual to the end designed. But the railroads have succeeded in rendering them inoperative, so that they are dead letters upon the statute books. There ought to be an appeal direct and straight to that highest of all tribunals, the people, who when they rise in their might can make pompous and pampered legislators even tremble. The press is the only effectual means of reaching them. Efforts have been exhausted upon congress, upon state legislators and upon prosecuting officials. They have been urged, pleaded with and piteously besought in vain to redress these great wrongs. They make no reply."

"It would seem that they are abject slaves before that colossal tyrant, the railroad, which, like the car of Juggernaut, remorselessly crushes all who get in its way. These law making and law enforcing folks have been threatened with the popular wrath. Perhaps they think railroad influence can protect them in this, as railroad influence has assisted so many of them into their places. If the facts were but brought in their unadorned monstrosities before the popular tribunal it would cause them to elect public servants who would have the courage to do right though a power a thousandfold mightier than the railroads opposed."

"This elevator business is not properly understood. There has been much published concerning its extortions, but the articles have been deficient in plain facts. In the first place take the matter of the receipt given the shipper. The Illinois law says that an actual receipt shall be given the shipper in all cases for grain shipped. This law is never observed. The so called receipt in every case reads 'more or less,' and this more or less clause paves the way for the ills which follow. It is almost invariably less, rarely the same and never more than the shipper gets."

"I state specifically that no bills of lading are issued that are in compliance with existing laws, but every one of them contains clauses that invalidate their value by rendering ambiguous the extent of the common carrier's liability. Every one of them leaves it optional with the carriers to deliver at destination any amount of property they may see fit. This of course enables them to resist upon technical grounds the payment of claims for shortages. Of course this is an all around opportunity for conscienceless knaves, and they avail themselves of it to their own sweet

pleasure. There ought not to be any shortages. In fact there are no shrinkages. Yet the evidence is indisputable that certain railroads here handling large amounts of grain make deliveries to certain eastern elevators, and they very frequently, if not always, report it short from five to one hundred bushels per carload from the initial weights, which are known to be correct."

"But why do I speak of railroads here? My accusation applies as well to grain shipped from every other primary market. What I say has had indorsement for truth from a president of the Chicago board of trade and from a chairman of the weighing committee of that body."

"But this steal—for what else can it be called?—does not end with a single elevator. Oftentimes it is made by each elevator through which the grain passes."

"Do you ask who owns these elevators? Well, those at Toledo, Buffalo, New York and some other points are owned by the railroads. Of course in many instances the railroads deny that they own or control them, but in most of these cases knowing ones do not accept their statements as facts. By the way, I was told by a railroad official who ought to know that the Toledo elevator pays its railroad owners an annual dividend of 40 per cent."—Chicago Herald.

Summing Up.

In discussing the existing depression Representative William H. Hatch, of Missouri, mentions as causes: Selling our surplus products in the world's markets and buying our necessities and comforts in the most protected and restricted market, high freight rates, demonetization of silver, unjust federal taxation, boards of trade, gambling in products, combinations in the beef and pork trade. The remedies are: Reformation of tariff laws, increased taxation of incomes and of wealth, complete remonetization of silver and increase of paper money, prohibition of trusts and combines and of gambling in futures.

On Jan. 8 last there were but eighteen subordinate alliances in Ohio. There are now over 300 organized and chartered. This rapid growth shows the hold the farmers' movement has in that state.

In Memory of Gen. Fisk.

The funeral services of Gen. Fisk were attended by a large number of people, the Prohibition party being represented officially by W. T. Wardwell and John Lloyd Thomas. Chairman Samuel Dickie was unable to reach New York, but met the funeral party and accompanied it to Coldwater, Mich., where the general was buried after memorial services.

In New York the services consisted of addresses by Dr. J. M. Buckley and Bishop Andrews of the M. E. church. It was a matter of deep pain to many who were present that Dr. Buckley in eulogizing the public services of the dead patriot studiously ignored that to which Gen. Fisk has frequently referred as the crowning glory of his civil career, namely, his connection with the Prohibition party, and his nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people.

The Prohibitionists of New York held appropriate services in memory of their dead standard bearer in Lenox Lyceum, Sunday, July 20, when addresses were made by Chairman Dickie, A. A. Hopkins, Gen. Green, Clay Smith, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, Dr. I. K. Funk, John Lloyd Thomas and others.

Women Not Easily Scared.

The W. C. T. U. of Kansas sends out the following, showing at once the devilishness of liquor men and the bravery of women:

"A letter has been received at headquarters threatening the lives of the leaders of our organization in this state. It declares that any church, hall or pub-

lic building in which the W. C. T. U. is allowed to hold its meetings will be blown up with dynamite, and states that 500 men have banded themselves together to forever stop the work of the organization and to see that the state is relieved from our influence."

"In view of these facts we resolve that believing in the God of Israel and his power to protect, we will work assiduously, effectively, earnestly and faithfully until there is not one stone left upon another of any brewery, distillery, saloon, package house or joint in the United States of America, and when this is accomplished we propose to look for new fields of conquest beyond the seas."

"To thine own self be true,  
And it will follow, as the night the day, thou  
Canst not then be false to any man."

ELEVENTH YEAR!

THE AMERICAN NONCONFORMIST

Is trying to help

\* THE MEN AND WOMEN \*

Who know they are "hard up" and want to know WHY, and how to get relief. Unless you VOTE for what you want, you have no right to expect it from others. The number of clubs under an apple tree indicates the quality of fruit it bears. The Non Con. proposes to uproot these old blood-sucking Monopolies and Trusts, together with the corrupt Parties which have fostered and fed them, and it cannot be done without their "talking back" and howling "anarchy,"—but in the end Right will triumph, and the PEOPLE'S will be done.

Those are Our Sentiments.

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SYNOPSIS OF ANNUAL STATEMENT OF  
Northwestern National Insurance Co.,  
Of Milwaukee, Wis.  
Made to Supt. of Insurance, of Kansas,  
January, 1890.

Assets.....	\$ 1,504,700.08
Liabilities:	
Cash Capital.....	600,000.00
Reserve for Re-Insurance and all other claims.....	500,596.32
Net Surplus.....	344,203.76

SYNOPSIS OF ANNUAL STATEMENT OF  
Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Co.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Made to Supt. of Insurance, of Kansas,  
January, 1890.

Gross Assets.....	\$1,621,603.05
Gross Liabilities.....	699,000.20

SYNOPSIS OF ANNUAL STATEMENT OF  
United States Branch  
The Queen Insurance Co., Liverpool.  
Made to Supt. of Insurance, of Kansas,  
January, 1890.

Total Assets.....	\$2,192,308.62
Total Liabilities.....	1,336,517.53

**All About Kansas.**

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